The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor *and* patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
130 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCKBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872. —To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Ascension	4
Avoyelles	3
Assumption	4
Baton Rouge, East	4
Baton Rouge, West	2
Bossier	2
Bienville	2
Calcasieu	2
Cameron	2
Catahoula	2
Concordia	4
Caddo	5
Caldwell	2
Carroll	4
Claiborne	2
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	4
Feliciana, West	4
Franklin	2
Grant	2
Iberia	2
Iberville	6
Jackson	2
Jefferson	6
Lafayette	2
Livingston	2
Lafourche	4
Morehouse	2
Madison	4
Natchitoches	6
Ouachita	4
Plaquemines	8
Pointe Coupee	4
Richland	2
Rapides	6
St. Bernard	2
St. Helena	2
St. John Batist	2
St. Martin	4
St. Charles	4
St. James	4
St. Landry	4
St. Mary	4
Tangipahoa	2
Terrebonne	4
Tensas	4
Union	2
Vermillion	2
Red River	2
Vernon	2
St. Tammany	2
Winn	2
Washington	2
Webster	2
Orleans—First Ward	4
Second Ward	4
Third Ward	8
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	6
Sixth Ward	2
Seventh Ward	6
Eighth Ward	2
Ninth Ward	4
Tenth Ward	4
Eleventh Ward	4
Twelfth Ward	2
Thirteenth Ward	2
Fourteenth Ward	2
Right Bank	4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 12, 1872.—At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by John Parsons, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

ORATION.

Delivered by Hon. R. B. Elliott, April 16, 1872, at the Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

* * * * *

At an earlier period of the session, (December 14, 1861,) Senator Wilson had proposed a reference of all laws relating to persons of color in the District of Columbia, and to the arrest of fugitives from labor, to the Standing Committee on said District, with instructions that they consider the expediency of a compensated Abolition of Slavery therein; and he soon after introduced (Dec. 16th) a bill of like purport; which was read twice and referred (Dec. 22d,) to the committee aforesaid. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, duly reported (Feb. 13, 1862,) from said committee Senator Wilson's bill, which provided for the abolition of slavery in the District, and the payment to the masters from the Treasury of an average of $300 each of the slaves thus maumitted. The bill was so amended as to abolish also the Black Laws of the District. This bill was passed by the Republican vote on the 11th, and was signed by President Lincoln on this day, ten years ago—the 16th of April, 1862.

From the time of the first introduction of the bill to the date of its approval, a period of one hundred and fourteen days had elapsed. Throughout that whole struggle the Democratic party opposed this first measure of emancipation, inch by inch, and it has preserved its ignoble record for *consistency*, upon this and kindred measures, untarnished to the present day. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was hailed by the friends of freedom with universal joy throughout the civilized world. Especially did it carry gladness to the hearts of the small but brave band of men known as the Abolitionists. Men, who in all the highest attributes of moral heroism, were worthy to be compared with the early Christian martyrs. These men had suffered and endured the public scorn and private obloquy, in the hope of achieving the consummation which this act betokened as not far distant. It sent a thrill of unutterable joy through the heart of every slave from Delaware to Texas. Often had the slave looked at the northern star which had guided many of his race to a land of liberty, and calling in spirit to the Abolitionist of the North, who was standing forth as his defender, asked — fearing, yet hoping — "Watchman, what of the night?" And now, the answer was confidently given—"Lo! the morning cometh." It did come; and to-day we bask in the meridian splendors of the unquenchable light of liberty.

It is our bounden duty to see to it that this light shall burn on, undimmed forever. The rights secured to the colored race in the United States, through the recent changes in the fundamental law of the country, will, if properly exercised, enable them to aid in perpetuating the free institutions of the Republic, which only became a part of the national system, when, by the hand of the nation, the last line of local statutes authorizing slavery was erased.

All history teaches, from the beginning of recorded time, that there is a constant reflux, or flowing back of the current of human events. There is in the moral, as in the physical world, centripetal and centrifugal forces. The one tending to repel the good and the other to attract it. The trite aphorism that "revolutions never go backward," is not true, nor is it consonent with the nature of man. Revolutions have gone backward.

The first emancipation of a whole people recorded in history, is that of the ancient Israelites from the yoke of the Egyptians. They numbered, according to the estimate of Josephus, about three millions of souls—having about six hundred thousand arms-bearing men. Their slavery had lasted four hundred and thirty years. Their deliverence was effected by the direct intervention of God, speaking through the most appalling and stupenduous miracles. They were guided in their dreary march through the wilderness by the visible presence of their Maker, that shone in the pillar of cloud by day and in the pillar of fire by night. Yet, in a few generations, these same people passed again under the yoke of slavery. They were subjected to the dominion of the Assyrian and the Babylonian, because they had proved false to the principles to which they owed their first deliverance. The Torgote Tartars effected their emancipation from slavery in China in the 14th century of the Christian era, and owing to internal dissentions, they were unable to maintain their organization as an independent community, and, having been subdued and greatly oppressed by the Russian Czar, they were driven across the Chinese border, where they were again enslaved. The Magyars of Hungary maintained, for two centuries, and independent constitutional government, but they forgot the principles to which they owed their independence and the wandering sons of Poland now mourned in every land the long lost Iron Crown that symbolized their country. The French Revolution, in 1792, culminated in a great and powerful Republic, founded upon universal suffrage, yet in little more than a decade the sun of their freedom went down in blood, and an imperial diadem was substituted for the cap of liberty. They too forgot the principles that brought into being their Republican institutions. Look now at France, look at her history since 1792. Why did she, last year, lie helpless, wounded unto death, the pity and reproach of the Nations? Why was Bismarck enabled to let loose the thunders of war upon her, to smite her so sorely with the mailed arm of his spiked-helmeted troopers and the turn the eagles of Prussia triumphant over her, backward to Berlin? Why has her beautiful capital been captured and dismantled, despoiled and dishonored? Why have the art, the trophies, the monuments of genius and of victory, which have made Paris the pride of France, and the envy of the world, been consumed? Because her people were untrue to their own liberties. It was because the value of free, individual thought, the sacredness of each individual conscience, the inviolability of each personal right, gave them no concern. Indeed, our own Republic has furnished a memorable instance of the retrograde tendency of political revolutions, or at least, of the men who originated and impelled them.

The American Revolution of 1776, was founded in the broadest recognition of the rights of man, yet the illustrious men who had announced to the world that "all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," eleven years after making that declaration, did, through an almost fatal spirit of compromise, unanimously adopt a constitution, recognizing poperty in man. Hence, it will be seen that we hold our rights by no perpetual or irrevocable charter. They are confronted by constant hazards. The enemies of the ancient Israelites, the Egyptain monarch, with his multitude of horsemen and chariots were buried in the waters of the Red Sea, while our foes have crossed with us. Yet, perhaps, by the inscrutable order of Providence, the very dangers that menace our rights are intended to admonish us to be vigilant in guarding them. Those rights can only be preserved by an earnest devotion to the principal of free government in which they are founded, and by an unswerving adhesion to the great party, organized to maintain and defend those principles.

The emancipation of the American slave is not the grandest moral act of our Great Republic. That was due largely and immediately to the unplanned march of events. It sprang directly from the rule of military expediency, and not from the golden rule of universal justice, embodied in that epitome of Christian morals, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

The brightest jewel in the crown of the Republic, was placed there by the Republican majority which secured the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and thereby enacted the civic emancipation places in our hands the means of mantaining the first. It imposes upon us all the duties, and invests us with all the responsibilities and rights and privileges of American citizens. Let us faithfully perform the one, and in a spirit of true manhood and ardent loyalty to the country of which we are citizens, guard and assert the other.

I trust that it will not be deemed inopportune if I should refer to those Amendments and their significance, constituting as the do, the new charter of American liberty.

The Declaration of Indpendence, issued on the 4th day of July, 1776, asserted the freedom and sovereignty of the thirteen American States. It affected and determined the relations of organized political communities, and announced the dissolution of all the ties that had bound the Colonies to the British Crown. The Fifteenth Amendment, on the contrary, was designed to assert and secure the political rights of the citizen against the States themselves in both their individual and federative capacities. This amendment, coupled with the one immediately preceding it, and which was its natural and necessary forerunner may be termed the Declaration of the Independence of the American citizen. The Fourteenth Amendment declared that, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The Fifteenth Amendment, in language equally unmistakable, declares that, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The Fourteenth Amendment defines American citizenship, while the Fifteenth Amendment throws around it as an inviolable safe-guard, the right to vote. Indeed it goes further and plants itself on still more exalted ground. It recognizes the right of citizens of the United States to vote as a right inherent, and inhibits its denial or abridgement for any of the causes therein recited; which causes embraced all the reasons at that date, on which any of the State constitutions or statutes based their denial or abridgment of such right of citizens of the United States; or at least, they were the potential reasons for the unjust infringment of this great right of the citizen. Under this Amendment, therefore, any discrimination against the citizen on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, involves an infraction of the supreme law of the land, and the Congress is given the power to annul any such discriminating statute by "appropriate legislation." It will thus be seen that the practical enforcement of these guarantees of political equality depends upon the character of the Congress of the United States, and the character of Congress itself depends upon the ascendency of one or the other of the two great political parties of the country in the several States. In my judgment, if the Republican party that organized the present system of free government in the United States should fall, the beneficent system that it founded would fall with it.

Thank God, that party stands today triumphant in the vast majority of the States of the American Union. May it ever stand with unbroken front, facing the common enemy. Though personal dissensions may sometimes cause its lines to waver, they will close up when the long-roll of battle sounds, and everywhere over this broad land, they will march forward to victory, carrying the flag and keeping step to the music of the Unior. When that day comes, I know that there are nine hundred thousand American citizens of African descent who will be found far to the front in its advancing lines.

But, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me ask—What is the voice and the lessons of this day? It will be a fatal day for our liberties when the natal day of our freedom shall cease to reanimate our hearts and to enoble our lives with something of the spirit in which those who won us our rights lived and wrought. That man among us who does not gather from these memories a fresh purpose and resolution to value still higher, and to guard yet more jealously the boon which we have received is indeed unworthy the name of freeman.

This day comes to us to remind us of our responsibilities as well as our rights. It teaches us not only that we are American citizens, but reminds us that we owe it to the world; that we owe it to those of our race who died without the sight; we owe it to those of our own race who are still struggling under the heavy yoke of tyranny and oppression, to see all of our rights in the firm resolve to leave to those who follow us, a heritage enriched by our accumulations and adorned by our triumphs. Citizenship and a participation in the government are guaranteed to us—let us now go faithfully forward. Behind us lie two hundred and forty-three years of suffering, anguish, and degradation; around us are the gathered fruits of the entire achievements, labors and triumphs of those who fought for the cause of freedom and humanity; before us lies our mighty future, with all its hopes and its aspirations. That future it is ours to shape. Let us then lift ourselves to the height of our responsibilities. Let us hear the voice that comes to us this day and bids us—Go forward in the right and fear no danger. Let us realize that upon each of us rest duties commensurate with our rights.

So living and so acting we shall be worthy of the high previleges we possess; worthy to perform our part in preserving the temple of liberty, and in perpetuating our Republican institutions.

WHEN John Quincy Adams—grandson of the illustration President of that name—was Democratic candidate for Governor of Republican Massachusetts, some years ago (for the first time, we think), when a little younger than he he is now, his father, Charles Francis Adams, said to him one day—so the story goes—"My son, do you think you know enough to be Governor of Massachusetts?" To which the young gentlman replied, "Well I probably shall by the time I am elected."

—An Irish editor announces that he will not print any more anonymous communications unless the name of the writer accompanies them.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of THE LOUISIANIAN having changed, by the withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine, the paper will hereafter be issued weekly, commencing on Saturday, April 27, 1872.

"POOR DOGS."—From the 23d of April to the 15th of May, *fourteen hundred and seventy-five* dogs have been poisoned by the police in the city of New Orleans.

☞On Monday night last the band of the Steamer Mary Houston gave a fine serenade to Lieutenant Governor Pinchback which was duly acknowledged.

☞Intelligence has been received in London, from Bombay, that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, has been found, and is safe with Stanley, the chief of the *Herald* corps of search, at Zanzibar.

☞In a case of bankruptcy, recently, it was discovered that all the poor debtor had were nine children, and his creditors, with singular magnanimity, let him keep them.

☞The repeated defeats which the efforts of the universal amnesty and of supplemental civil rights have sustained in the present Congress, lead to the apprehension that no progress will be made in either direction during the present session.

☞In the State of Missouri there are 37,193 colored children of school age, and only 4,358 attending the public schools. Mr. John Montieth, the State Superintendent of Education, is adopting prompt measures to provide such ample educational facilities for the colored children as will enable a much larger proportion to obtain education.

REVOLUTIONS GOING BACKWARD.

We elsewhere give our readers a large portion of the very thoughtful and suggestive address of Hon. R. B. Elliott. There is a view taken by him of "revolutions," which, on account of its peculiar adaptability to our present condition in Louisiana, we will linger on and illustrate.

That this country, generally, has recently passed through a mighty "revolution" none can deny; that the changes in the condition of our race in the United States constitutes a "revolution" as unparalleled for its suddenness and unexpectedness, as for its magnitude completeness, will also be admitted. In the brief period of a few years, millions have been converted from chattel into manhood, from thorough nonentities in the bodies, civil and politic, to perfect citizenship, and clothed with the plenary powers of those that are "free born." But with these vast privlleges, enormous responsibilities have at the same time been devolved on us. Legislated into a condition of freedom and independence of thought and action, the duty of preserving that freedom, of guarding that independence from encroachment or curtailment has also been imposed.

According to Mr. Elliott there is a dangerous tendency, in the newly emancipated, to retrograde, to relapse, to go backward, and become involved in calamity and dissaster, if not identical, certainly quite as overwhelming as any from which we may have escaped. These things being true, the importance of constant circumspection and intelligent personal watchfulness is seen at once Hence, it comes that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Now, for our illustration. The colored people of Louisiana have passed through periods like those above described, they have been precipitated far to the front by a great upheaval and a "go forward" capacity bestowed. A few years of experiment in this condition have passed, and we are called on to witness the spectacle of a fatal relaxation in vigilant watchfulness against the operation of those forces which inevitably drive us backward. Instead of unity, which can alone insure success, we have strife and division. In the place of confidence and mutual support we have distrust, abandonment and denunciation, and thus instead of progressing in solid, irresistible phalanx, we are scattered and exposed to the dangers of a retrograde movement with our rights invaded, our privileges abridged, and the terms of our "continuance in the land" dictated by those whose victims we shall unquestionably fall.

We make these remarks not only to illustrate the truth of Mr. Elliott's doctrine, but to indicate the peril in which our people stand today, and to attract their attention to the causes of our danger, in order that they may devote all their energies in time to avert the catastrophe to which we stand exposed.

☞We cannot avoid reprehending the vulgar and scurrilous manner in which Dr. Cromwell sees fit to allude to gentlemen who dare to differ with him in their choice of Republicans. The Doctor, and others like him, are everlastingly crying out against proscription of the *black* man, and manifest a sensitiveness on this score outrivalling that of the *mimosa*; and yet this self-constituted champion repudiates a number of colored men as unfit to be his "public associates" for the high crime of not having a skin "colored like his own." We can assure our friend of the *Negro Gazette* that there is no course in the world more likely to produce the disgraceful and lamentable results he pretends to deprecate, than that which he is pursuing, and we therefore urge the doctor to discontinue so silly and injurious a course.

☞During the week, fluttering and excitement have been prevalent among some of the unknowing Reformers over the news that there was a combination regularly made by their leaders with the Customhouse folks, and we have been met with the question from many an "anxious inquirer." We pity these unsuspecting ones. Why don't they know the coalition has long ago been agreed on, and the terms all settled by the "bosses?"

HOME MATTERS FIRST.

At this critical juncture in our political history in this State, when unadulterated partisanship, interested motive, or heedless and innocent devotion, is driving many of our Republican friends to lay great stress on the necessity of carrying the National ticket in November, and to urge even that we subordinate or compromise our chances for success in the State Government, in order that the Presidential ticket may win, we think it important to invite attention to the comparative importance of these two questions. We affirm that it is of vastly more importance to the colored people of this State whether they shall have a Republican State Government, or a Republican President of the United States.

And we say this because the federal government in fulfilling its obligation, of guarranteeing to every State a Republican form of government, and even of enforcing all the "appropriate legislation" which Con may see fit to enact to carry out the Constintional Amendments, is utterly and of necessity destitute of one iota of power to adequately protect and make and keep independent and equal before the law, the colored man in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia or Alabama; and wherefore in Louisiana? The history of our race in these and other Southern States during the past three years if truth fully written would form a black page in the nation's volume, and yet during all this period there has been a powerful and unquestionably Republican government at Washington and President Grant at its head.

Now what has been our condition in Louisiana during this period under a Republican government? Without at all weakening the strength of our argument we might admit that it has not been all that "heart could wish;" but it has been favorable and potent enough to preserve to us the most essential rights of our citizenship, and when comparing our condition with that of our brethren in sister States under Decratic rule, why it has been—"Hyperion to a Satyr." In this view we call on colored men to observe the importance of preserving the State to the Republican party at all hazards. Our condition is not one in which we can afford to risk and to experiment, and it is the first duty of every colored man to strenuously exert himself to secure a Republican victory in the State.

We know too much of the idea of sovereignty to underestimate the value of the National arm when uplifted in our favor, and we would not be suspected of any such proclivities, but we fail to recognize the justness of subordinating State success to National victory. By all means let us take care of ourselves, and the nation at large will, as heretofore, take ample care both of itself and us.

☞The *Picayune* of Thursday with Lieut. Governor Pinchback's letter, explaining why he had not affixed his signature to the famous funding bill, before it, in an ungraceful and grudging manner acknowledged that he was entitled to the thanks of the "good people" of the State. For the further information of the thirsty after knowledge on this score, let us say—that it has been the invariable habit of Mr. Pinchback to collate every enrolled and original bill before he signed it. And where alterations and amendments have been made in the engrossed copies, and he has not felt perfectly satisfied of their correctness, he has withheld his signature until he could refer to the "minutes" for satisfaction.

Such scrupulousness in the performance of important public duties should not, we think, under any circumstances subject an officer to the imputation of a corrupt intent, nor should a satisfactory explanation of delay be but half approved.

☞We will be glad if all Republican organizations, Ward Clubs, Parish Committees &c., will send to this office the names of their officers, and the time and place of holding their meetings, as we desire to publish the same for the information of those who desire to attend these gatherings, and so obviate the necessity of the frequent personal enquiries made of us on this subject.

CENTRAL CHURCH.

According to announcement Rev. C. H. Thompson, D. D. opened the services on Sunday last in this building, late the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Gasquet and Liberty Streets.

A large congregation attended the morning service which was conducted by several clerical gentlemen. Dr. Thompson read the scriptures and hymns, while prayer was said by Rev. Hunt. The sermon was preached by Mr. Ashley, one of the Professors in Straight University. A fine organ presided at by Proff. Fuller, also of Straight University, and a hastily formed choir, made excellent music.

There was preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Hunt, and at 7½ in the evening by Rev. Reed, of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets.

The American Missionary Association purchased the building for $20 000; $12 000 of which they pay down; $3000 in sixty days and the remaining $5000 to be paid in one, two and three years.

It is expected that the members and friends of the church will raise the three thousand dollars within the two months, and do much towards liquidating the annual instalments. Contributions in aid were received on Sunday during each service amounting, as announced, to about one hundred and thirty dollars.

The satisfaction and enthusiasm which prevail among the adherents and friends of this organization augur, we are glad to believe, well for its success and establishment.

The seats are all free and the heartiest invitations are offered. "WHOSOEVER WILL LET HIM COME AND TAKE OF THE WATER OF LIFE FREELY."

☞While it is undoubtedly true that the removal of Messrs. Casey and Herwig from the Customhouse may be "too late" either for a timely arrest of the great evil of their deeds, or a negative example to deter other federal office-holders from similar usurpations or outrages on popular rights, it must yet be regarded as a direct and severe rebuke to these officials for the prostitution of their powers in overawing the free action of Republicans in August 1871, in the management of their State matters. Unfortunately they have inflicted nothing but unmixed evil on our party and people, and we lament to contemplate that the results of their mischief will be felt and seen among us even "after many days," indeed long after they shall have relapsed into the appropriate oblivion from which they so untimely sprung.

Our complaint against President Grant has been, and is, that he turned a deaf ear to the prompt earnest, truthful, frequent, influential and numerous representations from the real leaders of our party, of these people's conduct, and when immediate action was required he sullenly maintained them unrebuked in power, with all the opportunities, facilities and evidenced disposition to create dissensions, widen breaches, and enter into such unhallowed combination as threaten the very safety of our party. We can, therefore, only accept this demand for their resignation as a tardy and ungraceful atonement, as an unwilling "sacrifice;" really, according to the import of dispatches, as dictated by the revelations disclosed in the printed report of the Congressional Committee which came down here some months since.

☞Surveyor Ingraham advised the Third Ward Republican Club last Saturday night to combine with the Reform party for the purpose of carrying the State elections in November against Gov. Warmoth, and those of his friends who adhere to him. This was very pretty to a club that only three weeks previously, severely censured and nearly excluded from membership, Proff. Williams whose offence consisted in attending one of the Reform meetings and addressing the audience. We well remember the indignation with which the entire club viewed the Professors conduct; and the outspoken declarations then made by both colored and white Republicans that these Reformers were only Democrats in disguise.

Now we want to remind the third warders that this is the identical party with which Mr. Ingraham advised them to affiliate.

STOKES' HOTEL, on Bayou St. Louis, was formally opened on Thursday, May 16, and we are glad to learn that it was a perfect success. Quite a number of visitors from New Orleans were present, while Mississippi contributed very largely to the company, in the persons of many of her distinguished officials.

The entire day, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. was devoted to the entertainment and amusement of guests, who inhaling the fresh southeast breeze which prevailed, were constantly invigorated for new sports. The proximity to our city of this pleasant watering place, and the economical and regular facilities by rail and by water, for going to and returning from it will, we have no doubt, make it a favorite place of resort during the summer to many of those who from a variety of circumstnnces will be unable to seek recuperation and enjoyment in more distant parts. We are informed that quite a number of friends have resolved to visit the hotel to-morrow; and we are requested by the proprietors to assure them of the perfect readiness of the establishment for their reception. The enthusiastic firm declare they can accommodate from two hundred to three hundred boarders. We have no doubt that the STOKES' HOTEL will receive the liberal patronage the enterprise deserves, and we wish it every success.

☞We clip the following paragraph from the letter of a distinguished colored contributor (P. H. C.) to the columns of the Cincinnati *Commercial* in relation to a large and important class of our citizens :

The white Republicans of the South are, as a rule, in close sympathy with their colored allies. They are by far more radical than the mass of the party in the North. If they are "scalawags," they have been hunted from their homes by the friends of slavery and of the Confederacy; they have returned from months of hiding in swamps to find those homes pillaged and in ashes. They have had their sons torn from them by conscripting officers to fight in a cause their souls abhorred, they refuse to be comforted for the loss of those sons, lying in dishonored graves. They have stood upon the scaffold, with ropes around their necks, and were only saved from death which their fellow Unionists met by the chance freaks of the mob. Such men will have but one vote to give, and that will be for the regular nominee of the Republican party. If they are carpet-baggers, they are either office-holders, and as such anxious to reflect the wishes of the colored voters upon whom they depend for office; or they are of that noble class of men who went South to aid honestly in the work of reconstruction. They have risked life; they have endured social proscription: they endure what is harder, the aspersions of those who, at a safe distance from the scene of conflict, criticise and abuse men whose work in saving the Union is only second to those who fought for it on the field of battle. They have organized and taught the colored people; they have inspired them with hope and self-respect; under their guidance and protection schools are opened, churches organized, justice administered, and a staunch party standing for liberty and Union is kept alive in the land where slavery and disunion reigned.

☞Senator Campbell said, on Monday night in his speech before the Fourth Ward Mother Club, that there was a prominent colored man on the Customhouse side who was expressing great anxiety to be "in at the sale" of the Republican party by the Packard people to the party of Reform. Let colored men know the monster, General. The day has passed for mealy-mouthedness in these matters, now is the time for us to know who to trust and with what to trust them.

☞Our cordial acknowledgments are tendered to Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, for copies of his oration delivered in Washington on April 16, the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of emancipation in the District of Columbia. We regret our inability to copy the whole of this interesting address, but we invite the attention of our readers to copious extracts in to-day's issue.

☞May 30th is Decoration day, and there is to be a meeting to-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Surveyor Ingraham's office, of all favorably inclined, to take steps to fitly observe the custom of strewing flowers over the graves of the fallen heroes.

Our thanks to Colonel Ingraham for an invitation to participate.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.—The attainment on Friday May 3 of that age, (which qualifies in that respect a man for the Presidential Chair of this great country,) by Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, was duly commemorated by him at his residence in the evening, by assembling there of one or two score of friends to make merry over the auspicious event, and right heartily did they do this throughout the evening. "Many happy returns of the same say this writer.

COMING FAIR.—The ladies of the CENTRAL CHURCH are making active preparations to hold A FAIR in the lecture room of this Church, in aid of the funds thereof, to commence on Monday, June 3. The object of the fair is so highly commendable that we feel assured of the practical sympathy and assistance of all lovers of progress and moral elevation.

☞A committee of the Metairie Jockey Club reports that it has found grounds suitably located and available for a new race track. It proposes if these grounds are purchased, to establish a park for amusement. The favorable reception of these propositions by the club indicates the success of this enterprise, and an additional place of attraction and general resort may therefore be looked for ere long.

☞"What are you doing there, John?" "Catching rats, sir." "How many have you caught?" "When I catch the one I am after, and another, I will have two, sir." This is just about the condition of customhouse proselyte hunters in Carrollton.

☞There are indications of the probability of the withdrawal by the American Government of claims against England for "consequential damages"—that is, those injuries inflicted on the commerce of this country by the neglect of Great Britain to faithfully and promptly perform her neutral obligations. The formal introduction of this additional rule in international law may work equally inconvenient consequences to our British cousins.

☞The *Christian Recorder* of May 11, has this paragraph:

"The *Negro Gazette*, bailing from New Orleans, has put in an appearance. We find it exceedingly difficult to fix its true position in the newspaper world.

☞Picnics are all the rage now. Every day hosts of young folks may be seen filling the street cars, on their way to the Oakland Course, and the second and sixth districts city parks. The fine shade trees, with their luxuriant foliage and delightful breezes passing through the grounds, make them very acceptable places of resort in these hot days, and they are well visited.

☞The city of Carollton has a colored fire company called Friendship No. 3," and the friends of this decidedly "new thing" in our vicinity are busily engaged in soliciting subscriptions to purchase a banner for presentation about the 26th of June. We wish them success.

☞Judge Abell, of the First District Court, has refused to grant a new trial to Earle and Garvey, convicted not long since of murder "without capital punishment," and the prisoners have been remanded for sentence on Monday, May 27.

MARRIED.

In Port Gibson, Mississippi, on Thursday evening, May 9th, 1872, by Rev. H. R. Revels, D. D., President of Alcorn University, THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., Postmaster at Port Gibson, to Miss EUDORA GALLEY, of New Orleans, La.

A recent visitor to the colored schools in Virginia says: "Let me say, once for all, that the whole bearing and aspect of the pupils in all the colored schools is wonderfully changed since 1865. It is a wholly different race which you see now from what you saw then The promptness, manliness and energy of today are in curious contrast with the slip-shod manner of seven years ago quickened and inspirited though they were by the sense of a new life and new opportunities. The black man begins to feel that he is not wholly "an experiment."—*Galaxy.*

DOLLY VARDENS.

Few articles of dress, re produced, have occasioned comment as the "Dolly V Some fashion writers have defame it, by asserting that not from Dickens' creation that it obtained its name, b celebrated courtezan; but person must have taken h originally from Dickens, w see that it makes much di and ladies, therefore, may have the benefit of the m pectable authority.

Very Frenchy young ladi on pronouncing Dolly Var Vard*ong*," which is enough t old Varden, Dolly's paternal rise from his grave, for he w glish to the back bone and newfangled French ways as m he hated Popery. So, young make it plain English—Dolly den, if you please.

Some of the very prettiest Vardens are made with the buff-tinted ground, sprinkle bouquets of flowers, in rich colors, or with large leaves shaded in a single color. looped up with bows of velv *grain* the color of the des with loops *forming* a casc bows.

Blondes prefer the *crelonn* zes, stripdd with blue and spr with rose buds, for Dolly V for ladies, foulards and grounds, ornamented with b black velvet.

A charming Dolly Varden recently over a white tarlatan trimmed with narrow, pinked f ces, was of tarlatan, embroi with straw dots and and field ers in colored silk. Straw fringe and cascade loops of velvet formed the trimming.

JUST at the close of the la lawyer in large practice in our Western territories a the United States Senate, sion to examine the record courts of a small county in Ve The obliging clerk told him perfectly welcome to look docket and all the papers, must find *for himself* the pap wanted, *for there had been n* during the war and the paper been almost public property. lawyer examined the package occasionally reading *those* thought curious, learnt many facts unknown to his pratice Free State. Among other p was a record of a trial for tea a slave to read; and the prosec attorny of that day had take usual printed from and filled with names, dates, and facts, the Grand Jury on their oaths sented one Richard M., for "th the said Richard, not having th of God before his eyes, but ins ted by the Devil' did on Sun the fifth day of November, 18 teach her, the said susan, sla John—, to read in a book com ly called the Holy Bible."

Instigated by the *Devil* to te girl to read the *Bible on Sun* The amused lawyer *followed* tain Bunsby's advice and "ma note of it.—*Galaxy.*

Commercial.

SATURDAY, May 18, 187

COTTON—

	Average Lists	Excl Figu
Low Ordinary	17½@18	
Ordinary	19 @20	
Good Ordinary	20½@21	
Low Middling	21 @22	
Middling	22 @23	
Strict Middling	23 @23½	
Good Middling	23½@25	

SUGAR—

Fully Fair, ℔ lb	
White Clarified	

LOOK OUT FOR A CONFIDENCE M

The Police Jury of the parish of W has memorialized his Excellency Gov Warmoth, praying the Governor to offe reward for the arrest and delivery to Sheriff of Winn parish, the person of LORENZO GEORGE, Treasurer of School Board of Winn parish, who absconded with the funds of the Sch Board, amounting to $5000.

There are three indictments aga George in Winn parish. One for forg and two for embezzlement.

Lorenzo George is about 26 years of about 5 feet 6½ inches high, light blue eyes, and fair complexion; is a stooped shouldered and dresses well, w indifferently, spells bad, is no scholar calls himself a Professor. He is rupt on the right side over the pelvis and w a truss. He reports as having been l in Missouri. He left his wife and c destitute of support.

Will the press pass him round?

D. E. HAYNES,
President Police Jury of Winn

NOTICE!

All Delegates, Alternates, and Presidential Electors, nominated and elected at the Republican National Convention held on April 30th and May 1st, 1872, can have their credentials by application to the Secretary, S. M. Quete, at No. 228 Magazine street, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock p. m. Country delegates can have their credentials mailed to them by furnishing their addresses.

C. C. ANTOINE,
President Republican State Convention of Louisiana.

Rooms of the Sub-Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana meets daily in the Chief Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute, Rands from the country are requested to call.

Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy this notice.

G. U. O. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter St. Claud streets.

F. A. DAVIS, N. G.
Wm. A. BARRON, P. S.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

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FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Colletso's

CELEBATED EUROPEAN RENOWNED ALTERATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in *England, France, Germany, Austria* and *Prussia* is unprecidented, having entirely superseded all magnesias, salts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable Purgative ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletso has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with his valuable Pills, and to prevent any imitation of them, manufactures them at his Central Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Calletso, to assure the people that his

ALTFRATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never yet tried, would state that he is a graduate member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has labored to produce some medicine which would come within the reach of all, and and which would effectually cure a large number of complaints so general, and for the want of an article of this kind generally goes neglected until the healt is impaired and undermined and the constitution shattered. He, therefore, has tried them effectually in Europe for the last fifteen years, with the most satisfactory results, and their success has been so complete, that it has astonished even himself, and surpassed his most sanguine expectations. One or two boxes save hundreds of dollars in doctors' fees every year in curing the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, scurvy or scrofula,

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your head hot and aching, your mouth and lips parched and your eyes red and constipated, or inflamed, you will find immediate relief in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus Fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a preventive

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

In spring and summer, when dysentery and diarrhœa are so prevalent among children and adults, one box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS will check the complaint and cure you at once. Should you be attacked with that dread disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, its perfectly harmless if you are provided with a box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of thousands of testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most eminent Physicians in London, it is considered subetantial proof of their efficacy in Fever and Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate,
London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. G. Colletso:

Dear Sir—We have pleasure in informing you that after several trials of your valuable Alterative Pills, both among our outside patients and especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in every case where your Pills were given in time, that they invariably checked the disease at once, and especially so in all Cholera cases, not a single life of which has been lost wherever we have used them. Such is our confidence, after having proved them by five years' experience, we have decided to adopt their use altogether, and desire to express to you our most distinguished regard for so valuable and useful a discovery. Please forward to above address one gross boxes of your Alterative Pills, and find inclosed cheque for same, and oblige your most obedient servants,

A. K. Wyman, Bart, M. D.
John F. Martin, M. D.
Henry C. Roden, M. D.
C. K. Tracy, M. D.

Dr. Colletso would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Whales during his illness, and the surgeons would not allow any other Purgative Medicine to be used.

In order that the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alterative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured at his

CENTRAL DEPOT,
32 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

where he prefers to receive all applications that he may send a medicine which he can guarantee and which will prevent impostors rom trying to counterfeit; but after having once used these, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious compound.

Price per box $1, or six boxes $5; delivered to any address in the country.

All lotters and applications through the post should be addressed to

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lesons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

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It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.--1871,

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586.....and.....588

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1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
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1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
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One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
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4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Rigolets, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

☞ Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for $20, and 1000 miles for $30—are sold at the Ticket office.

☞ Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
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CHAS. L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
General Agents.

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From Depot, foot of Calliope street, on and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.

Trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all Trains, through to Louisville without change, and but one change to New York, and all principal cities North, East and West.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

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Arrive at New Orleans at..... 4:50 P. M.

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C. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
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IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northon Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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S. J. STOKES &Co., Proprietors.
New Orleans, March 9, 1872. 3mos.

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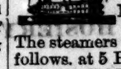

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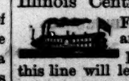
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets



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Is made with special reference to

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

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